

April 3, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.
APRIL 10, 1918.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

New Series. — PART 96

1985
THE ILLUSTRATED
WAR NEWS

9d



WATCHING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE
FROM A SUPPORT LINE.



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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the serious shortage of paper, it has been decided to discontinue the publication of "The Illustrated War News" as from the end of the present volume; that is, with this issue. It need not be said that we announce this with regret.

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PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, L

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 96]
[New Series]—III

The Illustrated London News

of APRIL 6 contains illustrations of—

THE KING VISITING THE WESTERN FRONT
DURING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

THE GREAT BATTLE ON THE WESTERN
FRONT.

DURING THE BATTLE: THE MAN OF THE
HOUR; AND NOTABLE EVENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE: SUPPORTS; AND
MEN RELIEVED AFTER ACTION.

"WE HAVE TAKEN PRISONERS ALSO."

WOUNDED BRITISH AND GERMANS
BROUGHT IN.

BRITISH GUNS IN ACTION AND MOVING UP.

BRITISH ARTILLERY MOVING UP IN
SUPPORT.

A DESTROYER AND SEAPLANE AT WORK.

A TANK ON A TESTING HILL.

GIRLS PAINTING AEROPLANE-WINGS.

A GIRL DRIVING AN OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
CRANE IN A GREAT ORDNANCE
FACTORY AT COVENTRY.

ON THE PALESTINE FRONT: A DRAMATIC
FINALE TO AN AIR-FIGHT.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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April 3, 1918

ine miles, and were within
An enemy battery was
battalion. The King of
ed in a smart little affair
Hedjaz railway, where his



JOIN THEIR WESTERN-FRONT
DESCRIBED—"SHOULDER TO
A LINE UNIT.—[Photo. S. and G.]

Turkish camel unit. The
tour of inspection in the
encouraged our troops, and
of several memorable and

On the 19th, H.R.H.
Mount Zion, and decorated
he insignia of the G.C.M.G.
d with that of a Knight
Grace of the Order of
John of Jerusalem. The
uke has also personally
distributed awards for
allantry in the field.

Jerusalem has already
own signs of the advan-
ges of British rule. When
ur forces entered the Holy
ity it was unspeakably
eglected and filthy, after
he most approved Turkish
anner. But great reforms
ave already been carried
ut in the way of cleansing
nd sanitation, and now
ere is a more wholesome
tmosphere.

No military action was
eported from Mesopotamia,
here movements of troops
ere retarded by heavy rains.

General Van Deventer's
forces operating in Portu-
ntinued to round up small
nts of the German forces,
d by fresh troops lately dis-
oique. LONDON: MARCH 28, 1918.

The Illustrated War News, April 10, 1918.—Part 96, New Series.

The Illustrated War News



THE GREAT BATTLE: ONE OF THE BRITISH LONG-RANGE HEAVY GUNS CHECKING THE GERMAN
ADVANCE AT A HALTING-PLACE ON A ROAD.

Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE STRUGGLE DAY BY DAY—A FATEFUL EASTERTIDE—STEMMING THE TORRENT—THE ALLIED POSITION STEADIED—BRILLIANT FRENCH AND BRITISH EXPLOITS—PARIS MASSACRE—THE KING AT THE FRONT—AMERICAN AID—THE ATTACK RENEWED.

THE close of the most momentous Holy Week, save the first, in the history of the world, brought no lightening to the tense anxiety of the nations. But Easter Day dawned with some promise, faint yet definite, of the "budding morrow in midnight." During the previous three days, local retirements had carried the British line still further to the west, and, although the distances were comparatively small, they were sufficient to prove the continued severity of enemy pressure. On the 28th the whole line from south of the Somme to Arras had been the scene of heavy fighting. A determined thrust on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe was made at Arras and Vimy Ridge. On the north, the attacks were repulsed; south of the river the day closed in uncertainty, although the enemy, using eleven divisions, had made only partial penetrations. Dernancourt had been lost and won again, and many places changed hands

frequently. Two days later, it became clear that the bid for Arras and Vimy had been foiled, at great expense to the enemy. South of the Somme the struggle had also swayed backwards and forwards around Arrvillers, Vrély, and Hamel, with little definite advantage to either side. That part of the line formed a deep salient, of which Vrély was the apex, pointing eastward. It was here that the chief modification occurred on the 29th, when our men, although not pressed, retired from Vrély to Mezières, thus greatly reducing the dangerous salient. From Montdidier to Noyon, meanwhile, the enemy had made precisely no impression. Heavy enemy thrusts on the 30th along the valleys of the Luce and the Avre brought our line back from Mezières to Moreuil. On the 31st the enemy's attacks north of the Somme were not renewed, but on the south he launched a heavy stroke south of the Péronne-Amiens road, with the



THE GREAT BATTLE: "HOW GOES IT?"—ASKING "WALKING WOUNDED" FROM THE BATTLE-LINE FOR NEWS.
Official Photograph.



THE GREAT BATTLE: "JOCKS," ON COMING OUT OF THE FIGHTING LINE, BEING PIPED BACK TO REST-QUARTERS FOR A BRIEF INTERVAL.—[Official Photograph.]

venerable capital of Picardy. Anxiety for Arras was the chief emotion of the night. Messages of Easter evening brought no tactical features, woods, the Luce and the Avre. In comparison with previous battles, it pointed to a general retirement onrush. North of the Somme, the enemy was not profiting by the readjustment secured by a vigorous counter-attack on the 30th.

On April 1 the whole front was comparatively quiet. No appreciable ground fell to be recorded.



THE GREAT BATTLE: LONG

points, but the map of the front was substantially as it had been drawn at the end of the 31st. Local attacks were repulsed, and few of the attacks were to their own lines. The fighting on the Somme was also local, chiefly at Hangard, where some ground was won by a brilliant cavalry counter-attack. The French fought with advantage. On the rest of the front, no importance occurred.

April 2 passed quietly on the British front, and from the morning serious fighting was reported. It deepened. Sir Douglas Haig's army, chiefly with more particular reference to the twenty-four hours' operation, was sunk to the dimensions of a line more. There had been several encounters in which our men

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WAR.

SMILING THE TORRENT— BRITISH EXPLOITS—PARIS E ATTACK RENEWED.

Days later, it became clear that the Vimy had been foiled, at least for the moment. South of the Somme the line had also swayed backwards and forwards around Arrillers, Vrély, and Hamel, with little definite advantage to either side. That part of the line formed a deep salient, of which Vrély was the apex, pointing eastward. It was here that the chief modification occurred on the 29th, when our men, although not pressed, retired from Vrély to Mezières, thus greatly reducing the dangerous salient. From Montdidier to Noyon, meanwhile, the enemy had made precisely no impression. Heavy enemy thrusts on the 30th along the valleys of the Luce and the Avre brought our line back from

On the 31st the enemy's attacks on the Somme were not renewed, but he launched a heavy stroke on the Amiens road, with the



PIPED BACK TO REST QUARTERS

venerable capital of Picardy for its obvious objective. Anxiety for Amiens was for a time the chief emotion of the moment, and the final messages of Easter evening told of a fierce contest for tactical features, woods, and villages between the Luce and the Avre. Nevertheless, in comparison with previous bulletins, the reports pointed to a general retardation of the enemy onrush. North of the Somme the lull was manifest; while to the south the Allies were evidently profiting by the readjustment which they had secured by a vigorous counter-attack during the fighting on the 30th.

On April 1 the whole front remained comparatively quiet. No appreciable gain or loss of ground fell to be recorded. We gained small

These successes, it is true, amounted only to the capture of a post, as at Serre, the knocking out of an enemy battery at short range, or the crushing of a local counter-attack; but such incidents, if small, spoke of a resilient Allied line and gave good augury for the work still to be done. No sane observer believed for a moment that the Germans were fought to a standstill: the lull could be only temporary; further, and perhaps fiercer, tempests had yet to be weathered; but the slackening of speed was an asset not negligible. Once more, as in 1914, the Germans were working to a time-table. By April 1, it is said, they had undertaken to be in Paris. If so, their errand has appropriately miscarried. In any case, they certainly intended to be much further on by this



THE GREAT BATTLE: LONG-RANGE GUNS IN SUPPORT, SHELLING A GERMAN ATTACK.—[Official Photograph.]

points, but the map of the front remained substantially as it had been drawn on the evening of the 31st. Local attacks were attempted near Albert by small bodies of the enemy. These were repulsed, and few of the attacking force returned to their own lines. The fighting south of the Somme was also local, chiefly about Moreuil and Hangard, where some ground was gained by a brilliant cavalry counter-attack. South of Moreuil the French fought with advantage, beating off an attack. On the rest of their line nothing of importance occurred.

April 2 passed quietly on the whole of the British front, and from the French front no serious fighting was reported. The lull had deepened. Sir Douglas Haig's message dealt chiefly with more particular details of the previous twenty-four hours' operations. Attacks on the 2nd sunk to the dimensions of trench-raids once more. There had been smart give-and-take encounters in which our men had the best of it.

time than they are. The main incidents of the 2nd were a strong attack near Fampoux, east of Arras; a smart raid by Lincolnshires at Loos; and the recapture of Ayette, south of Arras, with about 200 prisoners and three machine-guns. The main situation remained unchanged.

Working in close *liaison* with the British on the south, the French during the days in question did invaluable and brilliant service. On the 27th and 28th, finding it impossible to make headway at Lassigny, the Germans thrust hard at Montdidier. A struggle of the utmost bitterness and obstinacy ensued, and at last our Allies retired to the heights west of the town. The enemy then tried to extend his gains south and west, but was baulked by the magnificent counter-attack which drove him out of Courtemanche, Fesnil, St. Georges and Assainvillers. These villages our Allies kept, and thus secured an advance at some points reaching a depth of 1½ miles on a 6½ miles front. On the 29th the French pressed their advantage,

and carried Monchal by storm, thereby greatly improving their position due south of Montdidier. The villages taken the day before remained in our Allies' possession, despite the enemy's vigorous efforts to retake them. Towards evening the fury of the German onslaught on the whole Oise front decreased in violence. The French line stood solid, and was being hourly reinforced. On the 31st the combat surged without rest about Moreuil and Montdidier. In a memorable bayonet charge, French and British, including Canadians, fighting shoulder to shoulder, drove the enemy out of Moreuil, which had again been temporarily lost. The woods to the north of the town were also wrested from the Germans. Between Moreuil and Lassigny the check to the enemy was complete. On the 1st, the only outstanding incident south of

units will be brigaded with the French and British, and will finish their training in the firing line. It is as momentous a decision as that which placed General Foch in supreme command.

The King went over to France on the 28th, and stayed for two days. He went out and in among his soldiers, giving them the right hand of comradeship, and hearing their stories of the battle. His Majesty has done no more kingly act than this. He had a right royal welcome, and was received with boundless enthusiasm by all ranks.

On Good Friday, a shell from the German long-range gun hit a historic church in Paris while Divine service was in progress; seventy-five persons were killed, and ninety injured.

During the lull, the Allies prepared for further storm. It broke on the morning of April 4, after



THE GREAT BATTLE: A GROUP OF GERMAN PRISONERS—HALTED TO REST A FEW MINUTES ON THE WAY TO THE REAR.—[Official Photograph.]

the Somme was the enemy's heavy thrust between Montdidier and the Péronne-Amiens road, with the design of widening his gains west of Hangard-en-Santerre. The Franco-British troops smashed the attacking waves, which never got into the open, and a splendid counter-attack recovered the village. Before nightfall the Allies, in sharp local fighting, had made appreciable progress between the Somme and Demuin. On the 2nd there was a lively artillery duel, especially between Montdidier and Lassigny, but no infantry fighting of importance. This brisk gun-fire continued and increased on the 3rd, and the enemy made desultory attacks without advantage. On the whole, the 3rd passed in comparative quiet. Amiens was "guaranteed" by General Foch.

America has put all her resources at the Allies' disposal. Until United States divisions are ready,

heavy artillery preparation, on the whole front between the Somme and the Ancre. It was a new bid for Amiens. Our line held fast on the right and centre, but bent back a little near Hamel. A later attack west of Albert was completely repulsed. South of the Luce the Canadian cavalry did magnificent work.

The French were at the same time violently attacked north of Montdidier. Two villages near Moreuil and a few hundred yards of ground at one point were all the enemy's gains. Grivesnes was held, our Allies shattering all assaults, and making progress in vigorous counter-attacks.

Patrol actions and desultory encounters were the rule on the Italian front. Our Allies had a success in Albania. Indications pointed still more clearly to a great Austrian offensive in preparation.

LONDON: APRIL 6, 1918.



THE VICTOR OF THE M

General Foch has been appointed French, British, Belgian, and American of all the Armies on the Western front. He comes of a family of soldiers, the under Napoleon. As a Lorrainer, Ney, the "Bravest of the Brave."

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New Series]-5

with the French and British, training in the firing line. It was a decision as to which placed supreme command. He went out and in among them the right hand of command, their stories of the battle. He no more kingly act than at royal welcome, and was met with enthusiasm by all ranks. A shell from the German long-range cannon burst in the church in Paris while the Allies prepared for further action on the morning of April 4, after



FEW MINUTES ON THE WAY

operation, on the whole front and the Ancre. It was a Our line held fast on the at bent back a little near west of Albert was command of the Luce the Canadian work. at the same time violently and didier. Two villages near hundred yards of ground at enemy's gains. Grivesnes shattering all assaults, and glorious counter-attacks. I desultory encounters were an front. Our Allies had a Indications pointed still great Austrian offensive in LONDON: APRIL 6, 1918.

The Great Battle: The Allies' Generalissimo.



THE VICTOR OF THE MARNE NOW IN SUPREME COMMAND ON THE WESTERN FRONT: GENERAL FOCH.

General Foch has been appointed by the universal assent of the French, British, Belgian, and American Governments, Generalissimo of all the Armies on the Western Front. He is sixty-five, and comes of a family of soldiers, the earlier members of which fought under Napoleon. As a Lorrainer, he is a compatriot of Marshal Ney, the "Bravest of the Brave." Before the war, as head of the

French Staff College, General Foch had a European celebrity among soldiers as a master of the art of war. In the war his stubbornness and sangfroid, and his masterly tactics, turned the retreat to the Marne into an epoch-making victory. He helped us magnificently at Ypres, and throughout has been ever since the guiding brain of the French Headquarters Staff.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



The Great Battle: The King at the front.



INCIDENTS OF THE TOUR: MEETING NEW ZEALANDERS; TALKING TO AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

Keen to revisit his armies in the field on the Western Front, and encourage them during the fighting of the great April battle in holding back the enemy, the King, in the first week of the fighting, crossed to France. Immediately on arrival he started for the battle-area. He met troops just out of the fighting-line on his way, and talked with several of the men, who all showed un-

bounded delight at seeing the King among them. Both overseas troops and Scottish battalions were among those amidst whom the King went, as illustrated on this page and elsewhere in the present number. Also, at places, officers, both British and American, met his Majesty, as seen in the lower illustration on this page. The King is seen speaking to an American officer.—[Official Photographs.]



The



ON THE EDGE OF A

On returning from his visit to the battle was still in its first week, Sir Douglas Haig as Commander-in-Chief. In it he said, among other things, that the tour was as close as possible to the actual front line, and that it was a personal testimony to the indomitable spirit of the British and Allied troops.

front.



AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

The King among them. Both overseas were among those amidst whom the King was seen on this page and elsewhere in the present illustrations, both British and American, met the King on this page. The King's personal testimony to the indomitable courage and unflinching

The Great Battle: The King at the front.



ON THE EDGE OF A BATTLEFIELD: WITH SCOTS JUST FROM THE LINE; INSPECTING A UNIT.

On returning from his visit to the Western Front while the great battle was still in its first week, the King addressed a letter to Sir Douglas Haig as Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies. In it he said, among other things, referring, in particular, to his tour as close as possible to the actual fighting line: "I obtained personal testimony to the indomitable courage and unflinching

tenacity with which my splendid troops have withstood the supreme effort of the greater part of the enemy's fighting power. I was also fortunate enough to see some units recently withdrawn from the front line, and listened with wonder as officers and men narrated the thrilling incidents of a week's stubborn fighting. I was present at the entraining of fresh troops eager to reinforce."—[Official Photos.]

french and British fighting "as One Army."



THE GREAT BATTLE: A FRENCH CAVALRY PATROL WITH THE BRITISH; AWAITING THE ENEMY.

Writing from French headquarters during the great battle, a "Times" correspondent says: "The fact that we are fighting as one Army, and that the main pressure of the original thrust was delivered on this part of the line with masses of troops far outnumbering our men, rendered this transference of French troops westward an essential manoeuvre and an obvious necessity of the

military situation. But that does not in the least detract from the promptitude and self-sacrificing valour with which it was carried out. . . . Nothing shows better the spirit-of-comradeship existing between the French Armies and our own . . . than the way they pass on from one to another stories of particular British feats of arms."—[Official Photographs.]



THE GREAT BATTLE

As mentioned on other pages troops have fought side by side in battle on the Western Front. mutual respect for each other and the strongest spirit of camaraderie the British highly appreciated

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AWAITING THE ENEMY.

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french Machine-Gunners and British Wounded.



THE GREAT BATTLE: BRITISH STRETCHER-BEARERS BRINGING A MAN THROUGH FRENCH LINES.

As mentioned on other pages in this number, British and French troops have fought side by side in certain sections of the great battle on the Western Front. The result has been to increase their mutual respect for each other's fighting qualities, already great, and the strongest spirit of camaraderie exists between them. While the British highly appreciated the timely aid which the French

brought them at a critical moment of the struggle, the French are no less grateful to our men for the tremendous fight they have put up to prevent the common foe from swarming over further tracts of their native country. This association on the battlefield must cement the friendship of the two nations for long years to come, and, indeed, it may be hoped, for all time.—[Official Photo.]

The Great Battle: Troops Resting after Action in a Village in



TEMPORARILY RELIEVED AFTER TAKING THEIR PART IN HOLDING UP THE GERMAN

There is one significance of this illustration which cannot fail to be reassuring. It shows that we possess, at least at present, sufficient men for holding the line unbroken, and relieving front-line troops. The contrast from the state of things during the battles of the first year of the war, between the first and second battles of Ypres, in this regard is most marked. In

OFFENSIVE: BRITISH INFANTRYMEN

those days, owing to our shortage of intervening intervals for rest. The overseas were in the field to support t

Resting after Action in a Village in Rear of the Battle Area.



PART IN HOLDING UP THE GERMAN
that we possess, at least at present,
ast from the state of things during
in this regard is most marked. In

OFFENSIVE: BRITISH INFANTRYMEN—CHEERFUL AND CONFIDENT AS USUAL.

those days, owing to our shortage of men, the same troops had repeatedly to be thrown into the battle-line, often without intervening intervals for rest. The "New Army" was still in the making to a large extent; only first contingents from overseas were in the field to support the survivors of the "Old Contemptibles" and the Territorials.—[Official Photograph.]



"Shoulder to Shoulder": British and French Assembled

Together Waiting



"THE SOLDIERS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE INTERMINGLED": FRENCH (IN THE CENTRE)
"British, French, and American troops," said Sir Douglas Haig in one of his reports of the great battle, "are fighting shoulder to shoulder, and French reinforcements are rapidly coming up." This help was invaluable to our hard-pressed troops. Describing one episode in a section of the battlefield, Mr. Percival Phillips writes: "The Germans attacked heavily, on Vienne

AND BRITISH TROOPS (ON THE RIGHT) AND THE NEIGHBOURING BRIDGES . . . not be held for any considerable time. . . . The soldiers of the

d french Assemb

Together Waiting to Go into the firing-Line.



MINGLED": FRENCH (IN THE CENTRE)
the great battle, "are fighting shoulder
invaluable to our hard-pressed troops.
e Germans attacked heavily, on Vienne

AND BRITISH TROOPS (ON THE LEFT) WHO FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE IN THE GREAT BATTLE.

and the neighbouring bridges . . . and after heavy fighting at Rouy we fell back. . . . It was a dangerous line, and could
not be held for any considerable time by the troops then at our disposal. Fortunately French divisions . . . helped to restore
the situation. . . . The soldiers of the two countries were intermingled in the fighting of that night."—[Official Photograph.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XCVI.—THE 43RD NATIVE INFANTRY.

THE DEATH AND RESURRECTION OF MEER ALI.

MEER ALI was one of the handsomest and best-behaved young men in the 43rd Madras Infantry. From the time when he had been only an orderly-boy he acted as personal servant to a British Subaltern, whose liking for the Sepoy amounted to affection. They were together in the Burmese War of 1825, and took part in the disastrous little affair outside Promie, in which the 43rd lost nearly all its officers. The brigade to which the regiment was attached attacked what was thought to be a weak position, only to find it very formidable, and, after much confused fighting, had to fall back, severely mauled. The Subaltern, who had escaped unhurt, was doing his best to bring off the wounded, but was forced to fall behind the main body, for the ground was difficult and the progress of the party necessarily very slow. But with him he had still his faithful Meer Ali, who had done yeoman service in the fight, and to whom he still looked for aid in a



THE GREAT BATTLE: SCOTTISH TROOPS READY FOR THE ENEMY IN A SUPPORT-TRENCH.—[Official Photograph.]

He had been badly wounded in the side during the engagement, but had said nothing about it. The regimental surgeon, a Scot, looked at the Sepoy and shook his head. Meer Ali understood; he pressed his master's hand, exclaimed "Feroza" (Turquoise), and fell back, lifeless. The Subaltern was not ashamed to shed tears for his henchman; he implored the doctor to give him some hope even yet, but Sawbones said the injury had been mortal. They must press on with the living.

But the Subaltern was unwilling to leave Meer Ali's comely body to the wild beasts. He bade the others go on, and he would catch them up. It was impossible to bury

the dead, but he tore down branches and made a rough screen for the remains. As he worked, he wondered what his servant's last word had meant. More than likely Feroza was the name of some native girl. From Meer Ali's wrist he took a silver amulet, to



THE GREAT BATTLE: A SUPPORT-TRENCH MANNED BY "KILTIES."—[Official Photograph.]

tight place. But suddenly the Mussulman grenadier, who was marching just in front of his master, pitched heavily forward and fell.

give to his mother, the widow of a native officer. Then, having finished his pious task, he set about rejoining his comrades.

[Continued overleaf.]



EFFECTS OF GERMAN

Before launching their great offensive, the Germans opened a terrific artillery bombardment on the front lines," writes Mr. Perrin. "As any seen in this war, and the shelling extended was quite unusual in forward trenches, support and reserve trenches."

TIVE INFANTRY.

ALI.

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[Official Photograph.]

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[Continued overleaf.]

The Great Battle: Contrasting Scenes.



EFFECTS OF GERMAN FIRE: A "DUMP" BURNING; WOUNDED MEN ENTRAINING—REFRESHMENTS.

Before launching their great offensive against the British front the Germans opened a terrific artillery fire. "The bombardment of the front lines," writes Mr. Perry Robinson, "was probably as heavy as any seen in this war, and certainly the depth over which the shelling extended was quite unprecedented. Not only were the forward trenches, support and reserve lines put under a heavy fire,

but the whole area behind was shelled back even to remote towns and villages and open country, which could only be reached by high-velocity guns of large calibre. In all, it was probably the greatest artillery concentration ever known." The upper photo-graph shows an ammunition "dump" on fire. In the lower photo-graph wounded men receive a drink before starting.—[Official Photos.]

But very soon the Subaltern found that he had lost his way in the jungle. He tried this path and that, only to go more hopelessly astray. The sudden tropical darkness caught him still uncertain as to the direction his friends had taken. Utterly spent, he sank down and ate some *cassia* seeds, which brought sleep. He must have slept for some hours. When he awoke it was still dark, the forest was full of eerie sounds, and, to increase his discomfort, a snake was slowly crawling over his face. He lay still until it had glided off. Then he sat up and listened. Surely there were voices, and that must be the gleam of a fire!

He moved closer; but, fearing the enemy, was careful to take cover in a thicket. From his ambush he saw a strange sight. Around a fire of crackling thorns a group of weird women were performing some incantation. In their midst lay the body of a man, about which they revolved to a rhythmic chant. He recognised the women for Buddhist nuns, by their white stoles, yellow girdles, and unveiled heads. Their rites, then, were not likely to be infernal, but the officer could not for a time fathom their meaning.

At length, however, the women raised a cry

firelight fell upon the face of the resuscitated man. The Lieutenant's heart beat faster, for the face was that of his good Meer Ali! All night the British officer had walked in a circle. He had returned to his original point.



THE GREAT BATTLE: LOADING UP SHELLS TO BE SENT FORWARD.

Official Photograph.

Overjoyed, he leaped from his hiding-place. The priestesses received him gladly, and Meer Ali, whose strength was fast returning, gave his master an affectionate greeting. At dawn they moved on under the nuns' guidance to a monastery not far distant, where the wounded man had proper medical attention; but the nuns had already treated him so admirably that only time was necessary for his complete recovery.

When master and man were at last able to rejoin Regimental Headquarters, where the Lieutenant as well as Meer Ali had been given up for lost, the surgeon was unmercifully chaffed about the Sepoy's resurrection. But the Scot took it all in good part.

"Weel, weel, lads," he replied, "gin I'd meddled wi' the wound, maybe the loon wouldna be livin' the day."

Meer Ali, at the time of the Prome incident, had been marked for early promotion. When he returned to duty, he went up steadily. Four years later, having risen to the rank of Havildar, he got

married. His wedding was a great event in the corps. It interested his master especially, for it explained the Havildar's "dying words." The bride's name was Feroza.



THE GREAT OFFENSIVE: SCOTTISH "TOMMIES" GOING UP TO SUPPORT.

Official Photograph.

of joy. The corpse moved first an arm, then a leg, and finally sat up. The ministering angels busied themselves with bandages and dressings of plantain leaves. A gleam of

The Great



REPELLING THE GERMAN

In the great battle in France our troops showed heroism against overwhelming odds. the battle-line," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "these long columns of men in steel with their rifles slung, and these mile-endless teams of mule-drivers and v

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The Great Battle: British Infantry and Gunners.



REPELLING THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT: BRITISH TROOPS MOVING UP; A BRITISH GUN IN ACTION.

In the great battle in France our troops have fought with wonderful heroism against overwhelming odds. "They go marching up to the battle-line," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "with unfaltering feet. . . . these long columns of men in steel hats, shouldering heavy packs, with their rifles slung, and these miles long of transport, and these endless teams of mule-drivers and wagon-drivers." Of the work

of the gunners he says, regarding an enemy attack near Arras: "They [the Germans] did not travel far. . . . Our field-guns made targets of them and tore gaps in their waves"; and again: "Our artillery had so many targets that they could hardly switch on to them fast enough. The enemy losses were fantastic in their horror."—[Official Photographs.]

The Great Battle: Ambulances and Stretcher-Bearers.



BRITISH TROOPS AND FRENCH BRANCARDIERS; OUR AMBULANCE MEN WITH GERMAN WOUNDED.

The great battle has meant grim and ceaseless toil for those whose duty it is to tend the wounded. The upper photograph shows French stretcher-bearers, with British infantry moving up. Below, British stretcher-bearers are seen placing wounded Germans in a motor-ambulance. A tribute to the medical services was paid by the King in writing to Sir Douglas Haig after his recent visit

to the Front. "In a large casualty clearing-station," his Majesty says, "I realised what can be accomplished by good organisation in promptly dealing with every variety of casualty of greater or less severity, and passing on those fit to travel. The patient cheerfulness of the wounded was only equalled by the care and gentleness of those ministering to their wants."—[Official Photographs.]

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ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

In parts of the great battle British troops co-operating with the utmost gallantry. Events west of the Oise, a "Timely" French Headquarters: "The fighting character, and the relief which the British troops, by extending

Stretcher-Bearers.



Men with German Wounded.

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The Great Battle: franco-British Co-operation.



ON THE BRITISH FRONT: FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS HALTED; MOVING UP AND RESTING.

In parts of the great battle British and French troops have been co-operating with the utmost goodwill. In an account of recent events west of the Oise, a "Times" correspondent writes from the French Headquarters: "The fighting has been of the most desperate character, and the relief which the French have given to the sorely pressed British troops, by extending their front to cover what was,

when the action began, part of the British sector, has been invaluable. . . . We are fighting as one Army. . . . The French put no limit to the enthusiasm with which they express their admiration of the way our men have fought, or the self-sacrifice, discipline, and devotion to duty which they have shown. The two Armies work in perfect and most friendly unity."—[Official Photos.]



The Great Battle on the Western front: Splendid Work by Our Hea



"THE STRAIN UPON THE MEN WITH THE HEAVY GUNS HAS BEEN STUPENDOUS, AND THEIR
Describing the great battle on the Western Front, Mr. H. Perry Robinson writes: "No troops could possibly have behaved better
than the gunners, and in this I would especially say that I do not mean field-gunners alone. The Royal Garrison Artillery has
borne itself magnificently. The strain upon the men with the heavy guns has been stupendous, and their endurance, their resource,
ENDURANCE, RESOURCE, AND COURAGE
courage have been beyond all praise.
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front: Splendid Work by Our Heavy Artillery—a Big British Gun.



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ANCE, RESOURCE, AND COURAGE HAVE BEEN BEYOND ALL PRAISE": A TYPICAL EXAMPLE.
courage have been beyond all praise. . . . From all directions one hears the same story of the splendid heart in which the
ers have kept in spite of almost intolerable weariness, of the utter absence of any demoralisation, and of the refusal of the
ever to get back until absolute necessity compelled."—[Official Photograph.]



The Great Battle: Loading up Shells for Batteries, on Ra



WORK INCESSANTLY GOING ON—AS FAST AS THE TRAINS ARRIVE AT AN AMMUNITION

It is practically impossible—from all accounts—that there can be any deficiency of shells at the Front, although it is as well, in view of the immense expenditure of projectiles, that our munition-workers gave up their Easter holiday to make more. Every kind and size of shell is needed in the great battle, both field artillery shells, shrapnel for shooting "into the brown"

of the swarming German masses, and high-explosive positions taken up as *points d'appui*. The railway work. Trains run incessantly between battery fir

g up Shells for Batteries, on Railway Trucks.



GOING ON—AS FAST A

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THE TRAINS ARRIVE AT AN AMMUNITION DUMP.

of the swarming German masses, and high-explosive shells of large calibre, for keeping under the German batteries and destroying positions taken up as *points d'appui*. The railway systems along the front and behind the battle-area are doing invaluable work. Trains run incessantly between battery firing lines and dumps where ammunition in tons is stacked.—[Official Photograph.]

With a Squadron of the Grand fleet at Sea.



CRUISING IN LINE AHEAD: A "NEXT ASTERN," FROM THE TAFFRAIL OF HER IMMEDIATE LEADER.

In the immediate foreground is seen the swirling wake of foaming, bubbling, white water, caused by the propellers of the ship from on board which, right at the stern, the photograph was taken. Away in rear is seen her "next astern," following and keeping in exact line—according to the usual cruising "line-ahead" formation: the stem of the ship astern making a big bow-wave

as the cutwater drives ahead through the sea. The officer of the watch on the bridge of a following ship is responsible for his ship's station. With his sextant at his eye, he is ever measuring the space between the vessels, with the foremast of the ship astern for his point. By quickening or reducing the revolutions of the screw, exact station is kept.

A Distinguished



ON BOARD A BRITISH W.

The Chief Rabbi of Salonika is, of course, a member of the Jewish community there. Regarding the naval situation in the Mediterranean, Sir Eric Geddes said recently in Parliament, at the request of the Greek Government, that British naval officers are assisting our Greek allies in the reorganisation of their Navy and

A Distinguished Guest of the Navy in Greek Waters.



ON BOARD A BRITISH WAR-SHIP AT SALONIKA: THE CHIEF RABBI OF THAT CITY.

The Chief Rabbi of Salonika is, of course, head of the Jewish community there. Regarding the naval situation in Greek waters, Sir Eric Geddes said recently in Parliament, after his visit to the Mediterranean: "At the request of the Greek Government, British naval officers are assisting our Greek allies in the reconstruction and reorganisation of their Navy and dockyards. . . . The

reorganised naval forces of Greece are already co-operating in the war in the Mediterranean, and rendering increasingly valuable service to the common cause. . . . Admiral Clifton-Brown is enthusiastic about the Greek Navy, and cannot speak too highly of the officers and men alike." Admiral Clifton-Brown, head of the British Naval Mission, is Chief Naval Adviser to Greece—[Photo. C.N.]

On the Palestine front of the Egypt Expeditionary force.



WATER-SUPPLY: FILLING CAMEL "FANATIS" AT A WADI SPRING; A CAMP ROAD TO A SPRING.

The Palestine Front army has been fortunate throughout the war in being able to draw on an almost inexhaustible reserve of camels for war purposes, from the breeding grounds of the Soudan, where the Arabs and native tribes "grow" camels and keep immense herds of them. Both swift-riding camels and the slower thicker-built transport and weight-carrying camels have been forthcoming

as required, thanks to the foresight of the authorities immediately there was a prospect of the Turks joining against us, and a frontier war on a large scale began to threaten. As we have previously illustrated, camels by the thousand carry stores on the lines of communication. Here we see camels, and mules on water-transport duty near a camp.—[Photos. by Topical.]

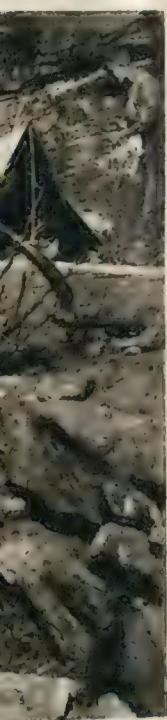
On the Palestine



A NATIVE LABOUR CORPS AT W

In Egypt there is no need to introduce for our overseas tropical colonies, or India, for behind the Western Front. The Egyptian fel myriads of Father Nile" of whom some poet quote from memory—and the Soudanese Arabs all the "hands" requisite. Well treated an

force.



TO A SPRING.

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Topical.]



A NATIVE LABOUR CORPS AT WORK: QUARRYING STONE IN A ROCKY GORGE FOR ROAD-MAKING.

In Egypt there is no need to introduce for war-work coolies from our overseas tropical colonies, or India, for manual labour, as behind the Western Front. The Egyptian fellaheen—"the teeming myriads of Father Nile" of whom some poet speaks, if one may quote from memory—and the Soudanese Arabs can, and do, supply all the "hands" requisite. Well treated and liberally paid, and

generally well looked after by the Government authorities, they have come forward in as large numbers as are needed. They work as strenuously as the Egyptians of old did in the building of the Pyramids for the Pharaohs. Their thews and sinews give good results in road-making across the Sinai desert and quarrying for Palestine Front roads as seen here.—[Photos. by Topical.]



Scientific Military Appliances in an Eastern Campaign



WHERE BRITISH TROOPS HAVE BEEN RAIDING TURKISH POSITIONS EAST OF THE JORDAN

As our photograph shows, General Allenby's forces in Palestine are provided with the latest scientific appliances in motor-transport. Much of the fighting, however, has been in country where suitable roads were non-existent, and most of the transport had to be done by pack-mules and camels. A War Office statement issued on April 3 regarding the Palestine

British Caterpillar-T



PALESTINE CAMPAIGN—A CATERPILLAR-T

campaign said: "Our raiding operations east of
 ... Several miles of railway track; with
 ... a stubborn resistance. . . . Between March

n Campaign

British Caterpillar-Tractor at Work in Palestine.



PALESTINE CAMPAIGN—A CATERPILLAR-TRACTOR TAKING IN FUEL AT A DUMP.

campaign said: "Our raiding operations east of the Jordan, directed against the Hedjaz Railway, were successfully accomplished. . . . Several miles of railway track, with culverts and an important bridge, were effectively demolished. The enemy offered a stubborn resistance. . . . Between March 25 and April 1, 700 prisoners were taken by us."—[Photograph by Topical.]

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3 regarding the Palestine

The Visit of the U.S. War Secretary to Europe.



DURING A TOUR ALONG THE FRONT: AT AN AVIATION CAMP; MAP-STUDYING EN ROUTE.

Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, has for some time past been on this side of the Atlantic, engaged over arrangements of all kinds in conjunction with General Pershing, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army in France, mostly in connection with matters of organization. He and the principal U.S. War Office officials who accompanied him have for the time being made Paris

their centre of activity, proceeding thence to visit troops at several places at the front. The upper illustration shows Mr. Baker's party at an aviation camp. Three machines are seen circling overhead. In the lower illustration, Mr. Baker is seen with General Pershing and Brigadier-General Walpole, during a tour round by rail, studying details with the map.—[Official Photographs.]

The Visit



IN PARIS: LEAVING THE

In the upper illustration, Mr. Baker, the U.S. Secretary for War, is seen with General Pershing and others who accompanied him to the Secretary's headquarters in Paris for a tour of inspection. Mr. Baker has had the experience of being in Paris during a German air-raid, and also during the German "mystery gun." In the lower illustration

April 10, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 98
New Series]—31

to Europe.



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The Visit of the U.S. War Secretary to Europe.



IN PARIS: LEAVING THE U.S. HEADQUARTERS FOR A TOUR; MR. BAKER AND PARTY.

In the upper illustration, Mr. Baker, the U.S. War Secretary, is seen with General Pershing and others when leaving the War Secretary's headquarters in Paris for a tour, before a crowd of onlookers. Mr. Baker has had the experiences of being in Paris during a German air-raid, and also during the bombardment by the German "mystery gun." In the lower illustration, Mr. Baker

and party are shown. Reading from left to right, the names are: Back Row—Captain de Maréches (French Army), Colonel C. Boyd (Chief of Staff), Lieut.-Col. Brett, Col. Conner, Commr. White (U.S. Navy), Mr. Ralph A. Hayes (Secretary); Front Row: General Pershing, Mr. Secretary Baker, Mr. Sharp (U.S. Ambassador to France), and Major-Gen. Black (Chief U.S. Engineers).—[Official Photographs.]

With the Navy in War-Time: Cleanliness—Coal.



AT A CERTAIN SQUADRON STATION: BATHING ALONGSIDE IN THE SEA; COALING SHIP AT SEA.

In cruises in warm weather, and in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and elsewhere, during the dog-watches between 4 and 8 p.m., after evening Divisions, and the day's work is done, all on board can bathe in the sea. It is optional. The side accommodation-ladder is lowered for getting down to the water and back on board. A boat meanwhile lays off near the swimmers to be handy in

emergencies. Some take headers from the upper deck (as a man is seen doing in the upper illustration). Extreme experts have sometimes dived and swum under the ship—thirty-odd feet below the water-line, and beneath the fifty feet or so width of the ship's bottom. As to the lower illustration—coals are not yet ousted by oil-fuel, nor likely to be.—[Photos. by C.N.]

With the



AT ANCHOR: OFFICERS

Evening Divisions and watch-mustering circumstances on board every ship at sea in the afternoon. After that, during the "first dog," from four o'clock to six, from six to eight, until supper-time, all officers and men alike, save the watch

April 10, 1918

nliness—Coal.



THE SEA; COALING SHIP AT SEA.

take headers from the upper deck (as a man the upper illustration). Extreme experts have and swum under the ship—thirty-odd feet below beneath the fifty feet or so width of the ship's lower illustration—coals are not yet ousted by to be.—[Photos. by C.N.]

April 10, 1918

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

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With the Navy in War-Time: Officers' Diversions.



AT ANCHOR: OFFICERS AT HOCKEY; A FLYING LEAP, TO LAND ON HANDS AND TOES.

Evening Divisions and watch-mustering takes place in ordinary circumstances on board every ship at sea at or about four o'clock in the afternoon. After that, during the two "dog watches"—the "first dog," from four o'clock to six, and the "second dog" from six to eight, until supper-time, all in the ship's company, officers and men alike, save the watch-keepers of course, and

duty-men, are, in ordinary circumstances, free to have recreation. If there is nothing doing outside the ship—boats pulling round in a match, or men bathing—all may please themselves. Many go in for athletics, or boxing, or single-stick play, according to the weather and the time of year. Some of the officers keep physically fit by such pastimes as are shown here.—[Photos. by C.N.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

"WE, the women munition-workers of Manchester, strongly condemn the attempt to prevent, by means of a strike, the comb-out of men of military age rendered necessary by the secession of Russia and the German offensive on the Western Front. We pledge ourselves to carry on the production of war material needed by our brave soldiers in order to win the war and save us from German oppression."

The resolution quoted, passed by a mass meeting of women munition-workers at Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth's works, Openshaw, the

was only the other day that the Land Army stated its needs in Trafalgar Square. The immediate response was followed up by a flow of recruits; and others are, no doubt, thinking the matter over before throwing up one form of employment for another. The Penguins will soon be asking for members. It is safe to prophesy that the Penguins will be "up to strength" within a short time of issuing their appeal. It is some time now since Mr. Lloyd George declared that "the women are splendid." There is no indication that British womanhood is not still maintaining that reputation, and, what is even



AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL: CARTRIDGE-CASES BEING SHOVELLED INTO BOXES.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

other day, is an indication of the resolute spirit of the women in the fourth year of war. Critics may grow sarcastic at the expense of the woolly-headed young woman whose war-enthusiasm has not been equal to a prolonged strain; and sceptics point to the dilettante war-worker as being typical of the rest of her sex. Those in touch with the vast amount of work directly or indirectly connected with the war that women are carrying on know that for every such inglorious exception there are scores of patient, plodding workers whose patriotism and desire to be of national service is something that will last "the duration," however long it may be.

Once women know that their services are really required, there is no lack of volunteers. It

more important, means to go on doing it. Meantime, women are constantly making fresh discoveries likely to help the national cause. Lady Amherst of Hackney, whose work it is to direct the National Waste Collection, has, for instance, found a use for the tufts of wool left by sheep in their passage through hedges and bushes. The wool is useful, and Lady Amherst wants it collected. Properly treated, it can be turned into blankets for our men, and wool-collecting parties are already being organised.

Sheep, however, are not the only beasts who can contribute of their substance to the national cause. Lord Claud Hamilton said, rather unkindly, the other day that he would like to see all pet dogs turned into pies—without, of course,

[Continued overleaf.]



Women-

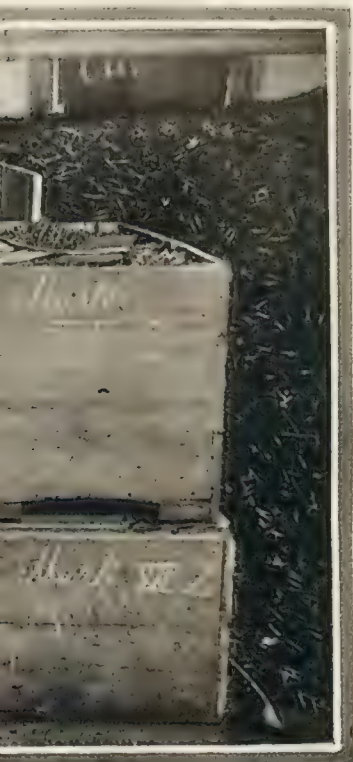


REPLACING MEN NOW SE

To enumerate, or particularise, the various ways in which women and girls are helping on the land is the impossible. That, of course, is quite a number of other ways in which the army in one form or another, from munition girls, are helping to victory. A comp

WAR.

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BOXES.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

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Women-Workers on the Land: Among the Moles.

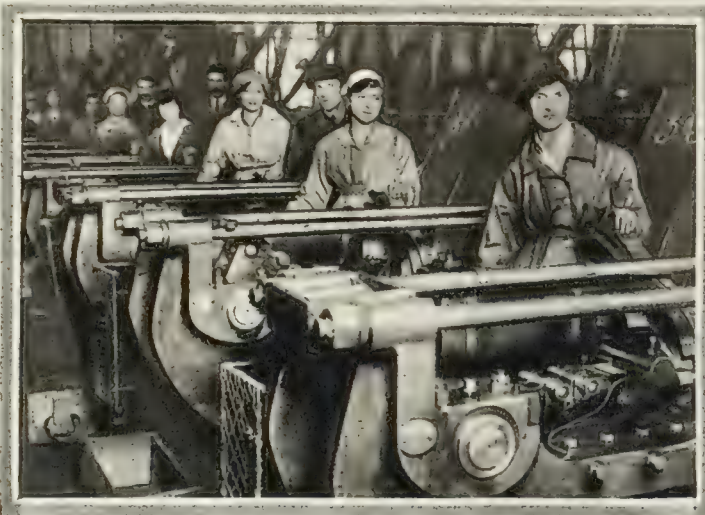


REPLACING MEN NOW SERVING: WOMEN MOLE-CATCHERS ON AN ESTATE IN THE COTSWOLDS.

To enumerate, or particularise, the various ways in which women and girls are helping on the land in the national interest, is really impossible. That, of course, is quite apart from the equally innumerable other ways in which the army of women war-workers, in one form or another, from munitioners to telegraph messenger girls, are helping to victory. A comparatively novel occupation

on the land for women is shown in this illustration: women mole-catchers at work. Like the rabbit in its way, the mole, in particular in certain kinds of soil, is a veritable plague, by reason, among other things, of the damage its mole-hills cause to the surface, rendering it difficult to deal with for many uses. Most of the men mole-catchers are at the war.—[Photo. Illus. Bureau.]

realising that his words, if translated into action, would deprive the British Red Cross Society of a quite appreciable amount of its wool supply. The fact is that "Fido" is doing his bit—and a very useful bit, as the authorities at the Central Workrooms of the British Red Cross in Burlington House would be the first to admit. Lady Gosford, the President, is responsible for having founded



AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL: INDENTING CARTRIDGE-CASES.

Photograph by Alfieri.

and started what looks like turning into a flourishing industry after the war is over.

Briefly, it is the solemn duty of every owner of a chow, Pekingese, poodle, sheep-dog, and other long-haired dogs to send the combings of their pets to the British Red Cross workrooms, there to be spun into wool for jerseys, bed-socks, mufflers, operation stockings, and other comforts for our wounded men. To the hum of activity that always pervades the workrooms has now been added the gentle whirr of a spinning-wheel—the very latest recruit to national service, and a genuine specimen of the "real thing," contributed "for the duration" by Lady Guillum Scott. All day long a uniformed worker sits, and first cards and then spins the wool-combings into soft wool that reminds one of the Shetland that used to be so popular before the war. There is, of course, still Shetland wool, but, except in rare instances, it is not the Shetland we used to know before the war. But the doggy wool very nearly approximates to the vanished peace-time luxury. Quite one of the most attractive dog's-wool garments is a short-sleeved jersey made from the combings of a chow, the whole thing weighing only five-and-a-half ounces. A comparison of the different kinds of wool showed that the Pekingese, quite contrary

to what you would expect from an aristocratic little beast, does not yield material for the softest wool, though what it does give is amazingly strong, but not quite so softly fluffy as chow wool, or a lovely white skein that was described as being a blend of white poodle and Clumber spaniel.

For the combings can be intermingled, though only an expert should attempt to do it, as it takes a spinner perfectly at home with the work to present a satisfactory "mixed" wool. However, it is of no use every dog-owner reading these words hastening to pack a parcel of combings for despatch to Lady Gosford. The Red Cross have their own methods of dealing with the woolly contributions; and just how they should be treated before packing, as well as the best and most useful varieties for the work, are carefully described and enumerated in a paper of instructions which can be had from the Central Work-rooms.

Then, when the wool is received, it is first sterilised, and then oiled—the better to work it up into knitting form—and carded, the grease being removed by washing after the spinning process is complete. The response to the appeals for the raw wool has already been so generous that the one spinner finds herself scarcely able to cope with the work. More voluntary spinners are therefore wanted, as



AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL: SEMI-ANNEALING CARTRIDGES.

Semi-annealing of cartridges is done on revolving machines, which pass the cartridge-cases through a flame at the back.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

well as spinning-wheels on which they can carry on their work. Spinning, by-the-by, has a wonderfully soothing effect on the nerves, and is, in consequence, a splendid occupation for strenuous war-time days. CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE DECREASE IN SHIPS NEW CALLS TO SUCCESS

LAST week saw an... number of ships... loss in large vessels... eight; in those under... 1600 tons from twelve... to seven; in fishing... vessels it had, how... ever, risen from one to... five. Whether the rea... son was the enemy's pre... occupation with other... concerns it is, perhaps... idle to speculate. The... fact remains, and the... drop is substantial. On... the other hand, arri... vals and sailings showed... a slight decrease. But... there is help at hand... The month of March... has shown a record... output in ship-build... ing—161,674 gross tons... an increase of over... 60,000 on the February... returns. And America... is speeding up her... construction by all... means in her power... The lessons of the past... days have not been in... vain. Never before has... public opinion been so... urgent needs of the mun... munition-factories the w...



THE GREAT BATTLE: IN ONE

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Central Work-rooms.

hen, when the wool is re-
ed, it is first sterilised, and
oiled—the better to work it
into knitting form—and carded,
grease being removed by wash-
ing process is complete. The
appeals for the raw wool has
generous that the one spinner
ely able to cope with the work.
spinners are therefore wanted, as



SEMI-ANNEALING CARTRIDGES.
involving machines, which pass the cartridge-
back.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

wheels on which they can carry
Spinning, by-the-bye, has a
ing effect on the nerves, and
e, a splendid occupation for
ne days. CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE GREAT WAR.

DECREASE IN SHIPS SUNK—SPEEDING UP NEW VESSELS—LABOUR AWAKE AT LAST—
NEW CALLS TO SERVICE—MAN-POWER—RUSSIAN RUMOURS AND FACTS—PALESTINE
SUCCESSES—MARVELLOUS MESOPOTAMIAN ADVANCE—VALEDICTORY.

LAST week saw an encouraging decrease in the number of ships sunk by submarine. The loss in large vessels had fallen from sixteen to eight; in those under 1600 tons from twelve to seven; in fishing-vessels it had, however, risen from one to five. Whether the reason was the enemy's pre-occupation with other concerns it is, perhaps, idle to speculate. The fact remains, and the drop is substantial. On the other hand, arrivals and sailings showed a slight decrease. But there is help at hand. The month of March has shown a record output in ship-building—161,674 gross tons, an increase of over 60,000 on the February returns. And America is speeding up her construction by all means in her power. The lessons of the past days have not been in vain. Never before has

rest, and labour troubles seem likely to abate (we trust, to vanish) at the call of patriotism.

The same consideration is producing a further effort towards the reinforcement of our armies in the field. A fresh call on the manpower of the nation points to fifty as the probable age-limit for military service. With this call goes a revision of existing exemptions for younger men, in so far as these can be spared from the industrial campaign, which must proceed at full strength.

From Russia there was no news of striking moment. The conflict of parties continued without definite issue, and the German aggression followed its customary course. The Red Guards received the conqueror's orders to withdraw from Finland, and 60,000 German troops, with 300 guns, landed in that country. Before the arrival of the German troop-ships, the commanders of several Russian war-ships, which were wintering at



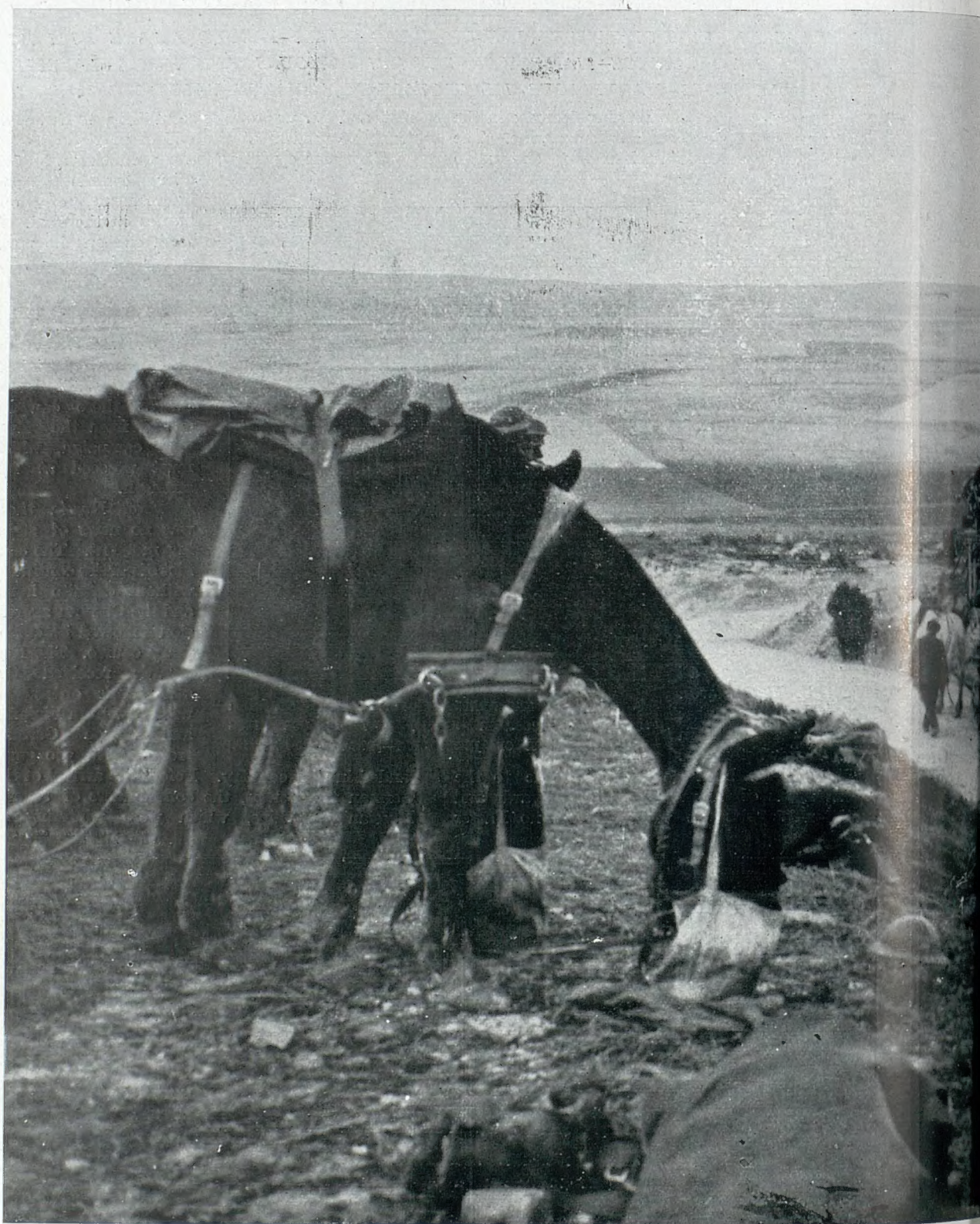
A WAR "TIP" FROM PALESTINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS:
THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP, NOW IN USE SINCE
THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.—[Photo, by Illus Bureau.]



THE GREAT BATTLE: IN ONE OF THE BATTLE-AREA VILLAGES AT A LITTLE DISTANCE FROM THE FIRING LINE.
Official Photograph.



The Great Battle: The Hard fate that has fallen on the Inha



QUITTING THEIR HOMES IN THE WAR-RACKED VILLAGE DISTRICTS TO SEEK SAFETY

As was to be expected, the advance of the Germans during the offensive of the last ten days of March, by converting a wide tract of country into a battlefield, has meant the dispossession wholesale of the inhabitants within the area of combat. The district was depopulated to a large extent before, at an earlier period of the war. The first German onset in the autumn of 1914

FEAR: PEASANTS AND VILLAGERS G

crept across this part of the country, the atrocities, as too well founded accounts which many returned to their ruined homes, but a

Hard fate that has fallen on the Inhabitants of the Battle Area.



CKED VILLAGE DISTRICTS TO SEEK SAFETY
last ten days of March, by converting a wide
inhabitants within the area of combat. The
The first German onset in the autumn of 1914

FEAR: PEASANTS AND VILLAGERS GETTING AWAY DURING THE FIGHTING.

cept across this part of the country, the invaders harrying the unfortunate people everywhere and perpetrating unspeakable
atrocities, as too well founded accounts which have been officially published by the French and British Governments, record.
Many returned to their ruined homes, but again the fortune of war has made these take to flight.—[Official Photograph.]

Hangoe, blew up their vessels. The ships destroyed included four submarines. The Russian fleet in Finnish waters was reported in danger. The Germans used a Russian ice-breaker to prepare a passage for their transports. The pillage of Ukrainia has not produced brilliant results, and the Germans are said to be disappointed in their net haul of food-stuffs from that region. The Ukrainian Soviet forces retired to the Vorke; Rada troops, aided by Germans, occupied Poltava. The recapture of Odessa by the Bolsheviks was confirmed. A German force of 6000 was reported at Irkutsk. The Japanese decision as to action in Siberia still hung fire, amid the usual conflict of rumours. Optimists spoke of the day of Russia's return—a far cry. Armenians and Georgians have raised an army of defence. The Armenians recaptured Erzeroum.

Macedonian communiqués remained brief and monotonous. West of the Vardar and on the Serbian front both artilleries were active. French and Serbian aviators bombed enemy cantonments in the Pardovica region.

Once more General Allenby's ever-victorious army gave a good account of itself. Raids east of the Jordan demolished several miles of the Hedjaz railway, tearing up the track and destroying culverts and bridges. There was hot fighting at the village of Amman. In six days the British

A further striking success was reported on the Euphrates. On April 2 General Marshall's forces had advanced 73 miles beyond Ana—that is, 156 miles beyond Hit. In seven days' fighting they had covered the wonderful distance of 134 miles, and the Euphrates was practically cleared of the Turks, who are now only a soundly beaten



WITH GENERAL ALLENBY IN PALESTINE: ONE OF OUR CAMEL CORPS LINED UP AT AN INSPECTION.—[Photograph supplied by C.N.]

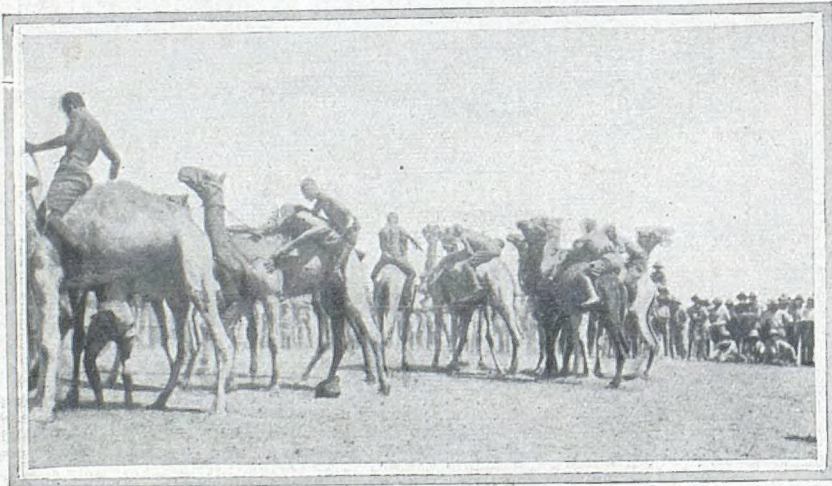
remnant, in full retreat. The prisoners numbered over 5000.

We had hoped that, in the fulness of time, the present abstract and brief chronicle of the Great War would end with the word Peace—that Peace for which so much has been and must still be sacrificed. *Dis aliter visum*. This journal has, as it were, been torpedoed by the German submarine, for the shortage of paper precludes its continuance beyond this number, and the story breaks off, as

far as we are concerned, at its most critical and exciting moment. The terrible drama of a world's agony has many acts to play, and none can forecast the final issue. But the cause of the Allies, although it trembles on the razor's edge, holds many elements of hope. To despair of its triumph were to deny the existence of Right and Justice. Therefore, if we cannot yet say, with Charles Reade's Denis, "The Devil is dead," there are signs that he is at least in the article of death, and the honest French soldier's unfailing "Courage, mes

amis; le diable est mort," is the proper watchword for the hour. It is the watchword of Thomas Atkins and of the *Poilu*. At that we leave it, as the best possible good-bye.

LONDON: APRIL 6, 1918.



WITH GENERAL ALLENBY IN PALESTINE: AT AN AFTERNOON SPORTS MEETING IN CAMP—A TEAM CAMEL-BACK WRESTLING MATCH.—[Photograph supplied by C.N.]

took 1700 prisoners and four guns, besides other material. Having done their work, the raiding parties returned to Es Salt. At the same time, encounters took place west of the Jordan.

THE WAR

